7

#### ALBANY.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT BILL IN THE HANDS

OF THE GOVERNOR. SENATE AMENDMENT ADOPTED—FOOLISH ANTICS OF THE DEFEATED CLIQUE—THE AD-JOURNMENT FRAUD-A MOUNTAIN OF WORK

PILING UP. (PROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) ALBANY, Jan. 26 .- The bill to provide for the payment of claims against the City and County of New-York, as amended by the Senate, passed the Assembly this morning by a vote of 66 to 39, and is now in the hands of the Governor. The President of the Board of Aldermen, Gen. Cochrane, is omitted from the Board of Audit. In all other respects the bill is essentially the same as the amended bill which passed the House last Friday. The friends of the original bill of Mr. Hawkins could not be contented without rehearsing their parts in the absurd debate of a week ago. They actually took up the position which the majority had abandoned, and insisted that the Assembly should adhere to its own Board of Audit, and keep Gen. Cochrane in, in spite of himself and his friends. Had it not been for the Hawkins clique, the bill as it left the Senate would have passed the House by a unanimous vote, without discussion. They were clearly the aggressors. If, as Gov. Alvord said, this question "has been agitated beyond what is good for the Republican party," it is clear where the responsibility belongs.

The almost unanimous decision of the Senate was respected and accepted by those who earnestly advocated the original measure as wise and necessary. It was disputed by those who, if they had carried their point and gotten Mr. Cochrane back into the Board of Audit, would have gained nothing and would have been bitterly disappointed had they succeeded. It was an exhibition of the spirit of faction, pure and unmixed, and unaccompanied by any extenuating circumstance. Messrs, Judd. Hawkins All orger, Smyth, Font and Flammer did all the talking-and the bare notice of this fact is all the mention their talking deserves. Mr. Alvord contented himself with a few words, in reply to an imputation on his motives, and Messrs. Niles and Vedder spoke briefly in reply to the wild declamation of the minority.

The business of the House was impeded and prevented by this wrangle, so that there is little else to comment on. The form was gone through with of considering three bills in Committee, but it was a ridiculous farce, none of the bills being read. The Railroad Committee obtained an indefinite extenon of time for the prosecution of their inquiries as to the proper number of trains which ought to be run by the Hudson River Railroad for the accommodation of the citizens of Yonkers.

Mr. Eastman introduced the same bill which was presented by Mr. O'Brien in the Senate vesterday. for the dissolution of the present Erie Board of Directors. Mr. Brown handed in a local Probibition bill, which was ordered to be printed. A resolution was passed calling on the Governor for any information he may have in regard to the infamous practice of tampering with bills after they had passed the Legislature, inserting clauses which were never enacted, and erasing other clauses. A report was handed in, exonerating the Capitol Commissioners from any infraction of the Eight-Hour law.

The Legislature has again adjourned over from Friday noon, until Monday night. The loss of time is two days to the Legislature as a deliberative body, and three days to it as a collection of committees. When due consideration is given to the enormous mass of business demanding the attention of the members, this neglect of duty is simply criminal. The vote in the Assembly was 56 for adjournment and 45 against. In point of fact, however, not one third of the Assemblymen are in favor of wasting more of their precious time in the business of legislation than is absolutely required to go through the motions.

The Smale did nothing of consequence, except to pass the bill fixing the numbers and compensation of officers and supernumeraries of the Legislature. No amendments of importance were made to the Assembly bill. The division on the question of adjournment from to-day until Monday night, was at first a tie, but an odd Senator was found and brought in, and the resolution was carried by his vote.

The Charter of the Committee of Seventy, with such amendments as the Committee on Cities may agree on, will probably be reported for the consideration of the two Houses at an early day. One or two more joint meetings of the Committees will be held. The Committees are anxious that all parties should be heard, and are willing to give all plans a fair consideration. It is contemplated to have the next public meeting on Thursday, in the Assembly Chamber, and a general attendance of the members of th Senate and Assembly is desired.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. SENATE ... ALBANY, Jab. 26, 1872.

The bills extending the time for collection of taxes, allowing the Third Avenue Railroad Company to use make cars, and to abolish the office of Register of Taxes in the City of Brooklyn, were reported favorably. The following bills were introduced : Mr. Pinnay-To repeal the law creating the office of Auditor in the

City of Brooklyn.

Al. Haurennemon. To subbrite a jury impaneled to try a charge of murder or the first degree, to find a verdict of guilty of murder in the

of murder in the first degree, to find a verdict of guilty of murder in the associated degree.

Mr. Auvonn—To authorize the railroad corporations of other States to hold real extate in this State.

Mr. Woman—To authorize the voters of any town, ward, or county to Securific whether injuser should be said within its precincts.

Mr. Bass march—To authorize the construction of an Elevated Tribular Atmospheric Railroad through Chathamest, the Bowery, and Third-ave, to the Hackes Rivery fare ten cents for any distance under four mine, and two cents for every additional noise.

In Committee of the Whole, the Senate ordered to a third reading the Assembly bill fixing the fees of sheriffs. The bill limits the fee for service of all papers concerning suits to \$1, with mileage six cents per mile each way. Also, a bill to define the number of officers to be employed by the two Houses, and to fix their salaries. by the two Houses, and to fix their salaries.

The bill fixing the number and pay of officers and employes of the Legislature was passed. Adjourned till Mouday evening.

## ASSEMBLY.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT BILL. The bill providing for the payment of the claims against the City and County of New-York was received from the Senate, with amendments. Mr. ALVORD said, in moving a concurrence with the

amendments made by the Senate, he would say the bill contains the principle which was contained in the As-

Mr. Jupp trusted the amendments would not be cononrred in. He asked why it was that Gen. Cochrane's name was left out of this Board of Audit. He is a good

onred in. He asked why it was that Gen. Contraine a name was left out of this Board of Audit. He is a good and sound Republican. If he is struck down, why is not a Democrat also atruck out of the Board!

Mr. MOULTON moved to substitute the Hawkins bill for that before the House.

Mr. Fort said when the bill was up before he voted against it. Others of the majority voted for it. He was asorphised at the course pursued by the gentleman from Onendaga (Mr. Alvord). When the bill was up before that gentleman opposed making the suditor of these accounts a Democrat, saying there were Republicans Iuliy as honest. Therefore the Board was made to consist of two Republicans and two Democrats. How does the bill now stand? There are two Democrats and one Republican, and two of this Board are men who made these bills and are to pay them. Now, he was opposed to any such Board. He then said that in voting on this bill, every Old-Line Democrat is found voting for it. Now, he saked, when the people sent this large majority here to set aside and do away with the legislation of the past few years, does it hook well to see us legislating as Democrats wast us to cot! He also said sents on this floor on that day were filed by men who for the past two years were here controlling legislation. He insisted that it had been said over and over again that these debts amounted to four and a half millions, and yet in this bill the Controller is asthorized and required to issue bonds for legislating a half millions.

Mr. Atyons, in reply to Mr. Fort, said that as there

to four and a half millions, and yet in this bit the controller is authorized and required to issue bonds for eight and a half millions.

Mr. Arvont, in reply to Mr. Pert, said that as there were enly it absentees when the vote was taken, there early it absentees when the vote was taken, there early it is one as for the votes of Democrats for the bill, he had no elgection to this. He would led them come right into the Republican party and remain there, if they would behave themselves. But as to divisions or factions in the Republican party, he would noint to the course of a pathic journal which has ever directed its efforts to breaking down the Republican party. For himself he trampled under his feet suon a journal, and any one who stands by its side. He was alone respensible for his action here, and he would submit it to his constituents and no one close.

Mr. Hawkins detailed the history of the bill introducing a bill on the same subject. He sent if to Mr. Green, and asked him to come up here. When he arrived he told Mr. Green some such simple bill only would pass. He had not the slightest date of making this a political measure or giving it that completes.

He concluded by denouncing the use of politics in a matter like title.

Mr. Jupp, at some length, urged the rejection of the bill as amended by the Senate.

Mr. Abbott moved the previous question, which was

ordered.

The amendments of the Senate were then concurred in

Yeas, 65; Nays, 39.

Mr. Wher reported that there was no infraction of the
Eight-Hour law in work on the new Capitol.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. Eastman—Repealing the Krie Director Classification act.

Mr. Blain—For the preservation of the public health by preventing the
use of second-hand barrels for packing four, etc.

Mr. Gillyrin—Regulating weights and marks on batter, also, to regulate
the sale and use of intoxicating fiquors.

Mr. I. D. Enown—To emble their egal voters of towns to decide on the
sale of flagors.

Mr. SMYTH offered a resolution calling on the Governor to inform the House whether bills were last year presented to him purporting to have been passed containing provisions which were not passed upon by the Legislature, and which provisions were expunged before re-

ture, and which provisions were expunged before receiving his signature.

Mr. Jacons said, with a view to making the resolution stronger, he would propose to debate it, and the resolution was laid saide under the rule.

Mr. I. D. Brown's resolution directing the investigation of the charges of corruption in the construction of the new Capitol, was adopted.

Mr. Peck's resolution to adjourn from to-day until Monday evening, was adopted, 56 to 45.

Mr. Alberger offered resolutions which were adopted, seeding that

eciting that Wherever, The sum of \$200,000 was appropriated to the Quarantine Commissioners by the law of 1671, to erect buildings on West Early and Pherece, in their report the Commissioners state that the sum had con expanded, and large liabilities in addition have been incurred; there

Received. That within ten days the Commissions for like House with a detailed statement, verticed by their Treasurer, of persons to whom money has been said during the period covered by their late report, the smoont paid to each, the date of the payment, the nature of the dairs, the amount of the likelilities incurred by their main remain unpaid, to whom payable, the amount due or to become due to each person, under what understanding, agreement, or arrangement, and for what particular purposes said liabilities were incurred, and what portien of the appropriation of \$700,000 made in the law of 13:11 has been expended, and for what purpose, specifying the names of the persons to whem paid, the date of the amount, and the purpose of each payment.

The bill fixing the number and pay of the officers and employes of the Legislature was received from the Senate, and the amendments were concurred in. Adjourned until Monday evening at 73 o'clock.

#### HOSPITAL ABUSES.

CHARGES OF GROSS MISMANAGEMENT AND NEG LECT-INCAPABLE PHYSICIANS AND INHUMAN ORDERLIES-THE GRIEVANCES OF PATIENTS AS RECITED BY THEMSELVES.

A correspondent sends to THE TRIBUNE a rather startling series of statements concerning the nanner in which patients are treated at Bellevue and other hospitals under the charge of the Commissioners of Cuarities and Corrections. Cortainly there are few large cities, even in the Old World, the authorities of which are more strongly tempted to oppress the patients who from day to day are thrown upon their mercles. Of the 300,000 emigrants who reach the United States annually, only a very small proportion land at any other port than New-York. Since such a motley multitude is annually brought to this port, and since the causes which usually produce a shifting pauper population in large cities are very active here, it would not be surprising if the officials who have the public hospitals in charge became remiss in the performance of their duties, especially if their aperiors fall to exercise vigilance in directing their labors. The following are a few of the allegations made concerning the ili-treatment of patients in Believue Hos-

Whether the patient is taken from the streets, tho station-house, or the garret, without regard to the possibilities of fifth or vermin on his person or clothing, he s put to bed without being washed, or receiving a change is put to bed without being washed, or receiving a change of clothing. The beds are thus continually filled with vermin, which are transferred from one patient to another. The nurses and attendants are generally recruited from the lowest classes. One sheet a week is given to each patient, and if this becomes soiled, a change of linen is not granted. When a patient disc, his bed is at once made up, but the attendants neglect to change the bedding. The medical inspectors make loud complaints if a pocket-handkerchief is found on the bed or under the pillow, but not a word is said about vermin and filth.

A want of discretion is complained of in regard to the classification of patients, and an instance is given of a man suffering from an attack of delirium tremens who was allowed to disturb 25 patients in his ward through the night, because if anyone had asked the physician to transfer him to a cell, the officer's dignity would have been offended.

been offended.

A patient said: "I cannot complain of the treatment of the physician and Warden; they do all they can with their limited means. A dead body has been frequently removed from a bed a few minutes before the arrival of a patient, who is placed between the same sheets. I have had the same sheets two months, and was even then tools to part with them, knowing that those which I would receive would contain, in all probability, vermin, I was told to pick off the vermin for exercise, and I frequently did so."

The employment of young, heavertened, many first probability is a probability of the vermin for exercise.

I was told to pick off the vermin for exercise, and I frequently did so."

The employment of young, inexperienced surgeons is considered by the majority of the sufferers as a great outrage. A rule, which prevails in some if not in all of the words, that a patient who is able to sit up shall not be allowed to lie on a bed, is considered cruel and inhuman. The patient, during his convalescence, overestimates his strength, and in a few hours wishes to lie down, while he absolutely dreads to undress and return to his bed; but he is not allowed the privilege, and must either be sick in bed, or able to sit in an uncomfortable chair. The food is greasy soup, dipped with dirty tin cups from in pails, and spoots are carabled to beast of the low per capita rates of the expenses of the department. The attention of the Citizens' Association was called to these grievances, and it appointed a special committee to inquire into the matter. This committee, after giving two weeks' notice to the Commissioners, visited the hospital, but its report never appeared. Nathaniel Sands represented the committee. The correspondent cites several letters recently received by him, extracts from which are appended.

Voices FROM THE HOSPITAL WARDS.

VOICES FROM THE HOSPITAL WARDS.

soldier's widow, writing from the Al Blackwell's Island, Oct. 29, 1871, says: "Our food is both dirty and had. We have plenty of bread for breakfast, and something which they call coffee, sweetened with polasses. For dinner we have soup which cannot be molasses. Fer dinner we have soup which cannot be eaten, for when one lifts it with the spoon it is like hair. The first three days in the week we have soup; on Thursday, mutton, of which we get about as much as would feed a bird; on Friday, codiish, and on Saturday, salt junk. When we have soup we have spoons; but on other days we eat with our fingers. Food is brought from the cook-house to the dining-room in wooden pails, in which slops are afterward carried to the hogs. There are hundreds of hogs here, but what they do with them we do not know. As for the doctors, they are boys. We had a good doctor some time ago who was very kind and attentive. But what could be do for us! We want something which we can eat. We have no fire, although it is very coid."

had a good dector some time ago who was very kind and attentive. But what could he do for ust We want something which we can eat. We have no fire, although it is very cold."

A young man, who had four months' experience in the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's leibnd, states that the orderlies treat the patients with barbarity, and relates instances of drunkenness, neglect, and cruelly. He says that the general treatment of the dectors and orderlies is such as to make the patients feel that it is a matter of indifference to their guardians whether they live or die. The attendants aften express a preference for the latter result. The patients appeal in vain to the dectors for relief from the brutal treatment of these orderles. "The orderly in my ward," he says, "habitually treated the sick in a very inhuman manner. One marked instance of such treatment occurred on the evening of election day. The orderly returned from New-York about 8 p. m. on that day, under the influence of liquor, and staggered about with the medicines which the patients should have received three hours befere. He came to the bed of a man who had been in the hospital ever two months, and who could not raise himself in bed without assistance. The orderly abused him cruelly, and said very many shameful things to him. The doctor is often asked to change the general diet. In only three cases did he have it changed in any respect during the four months I was in the ward. The number in the ward is from 25 to 39. As to the medical treatment, the wards are visited dally by young students, many of whom have not apparently seen their eighteenth birthday. On the inexperience of such boys depend the lives of many hear of supparently seen their eighteenth birthday. On the inexperience of such boys depend the lives of many hear of supparently seen their eighteenth birthday. The breath of one of them was so offensive at times that it fouled the ward. The voung doctors in passing round scened scartedly to notice these two chairs at the states and not only with i

There are two chairs in the ward for 30 patients, and each bed is furnished with a small stool. Those who are to lie in bed must he in it all day, and to accure that end their clothes are taken away."

The statements of patients must be received with certain reservations, as not only in the matter of food, but also with reference to medical care, sick persons are naturally critical. Since, however, it is only through compliants of patients that hospital abuses are likely to be exposed, these allegations merit attention. When visitors enter the Wards it is difficult for them to discover abuses of this nature. General charges are made by physicians concerning serious abuses in the hospitals. They say that they can obtain extra medicines and food for their patients only by waiting in the hospitals to see that the orders are carried into effect. The intense dosare to economize is the most reputable cause that is assigned for this delinquency. Again, wrong medicines are often given by the ignorant orderlies, economy requiring that men who are willing to work for \$14 a month should be employed. Raspectable women, wives and mothers, are forced into companionship with the lowest prostitutes; there being no attempt at chashication. It is alleged that many of the female servants of the women's department of Believne Hospital are prostitutes and common onlights from Blackwell's Island. Patients, from the fear of ill treatment, will not tell visitors what increase.

Romer says that most of Conklin's shortcomings are attributable to certain confederates who would pass. He had not the slightest idea of making this a political measure or giving it that complexion. Nothing was further from his mind. Then in Committee it was agreed to report this short and slimple bill, and it was so reported. But when it came up another substitute was presented, and, as is known, was adopted. This is the whole story. Now, as to this abilt, we claimed that any one of the franchient claims could be brought before allowed; but whith the wanted was to prevent such claims being presented. As to a Board of Andit, the people did not want one. They had had enough of them.

## POLITICAL.

MAINE. THE GENERAL RAILWAY BILL.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 25 .- The culminating work of the Legislative session is the General Railroad bill, which, if it becomes a law in anything like its present shape, will remodel the railway policy of the State. Heretofore all things have been done by special administration and charter, and the general results have been very mischievous and disbeartening. The new set su-thorizes any ten persons (a majority of whom shall be citizens of the State) to form a company, by signing articles, for locating, constructing, and maintenance of a railway for public use. The amount of capital stock shall be at least \$10,000 per mile, actually raised in good faith. The directors shall show complete and perfec plans, and estimates of the cost of construction of the proposed road, with undeviating line of location, and also that five per cent of the capital stock has been paid in cash. When the Commissioners, of whom there are to be three, are satisfied that all the conditions are fulfilled, they shall notify the Secretary of State, who shall issue his proclamation. No objection shall be considered conclusive or location refused solely because the road may run parallel to or come competition with any other road. All questions of location, &c., shall be finally passed upon by the Commissioners, who are to be elected by the people on the sioners, who are to be elected by the people on the cumulative voting principle, one to go out every two years, so that the minority may elect one, and thus take it out of political control. The Company shall begin the construction of the road and expend at least five per cent of the whole cost within two years, and shall fluish the road in five years, or be required to forfeit its authority. Each corporation shall have the right to establish tolls on freight and persons, with proper liens and powers; but, upon notice and hearing of aggrieved persons, the Commissioners have power to revise lists, and decidewebs the retex shall be if they are unreasonably powers; but, upon notice and hearing of aggrieved per-sons, the Commissioners have power to revise lists, and decide what the rates shall be, if they are unreasonably high. The bill attracts much attention, and is favored by everybody outside of the few who have supposed monopoly interests. If it shall pass with its general features retained, it will accomplish something toward putting our railway interests upon a broader base than that of a mere political scrimmage.

#### CONNECTICUT.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION-PROSPECTIVE CAN-DIDATES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26 -Senator Ferry's term as United States Senator from Connecticut will expire on the 4th of March, 1873, and the Legislature to be chosen this Spring will elect his successor. It is generally understood that Senator Ferry will not again be a candidate, owing to the feeble condition of his health, which has almost debarred him from active work during the past two or three years. His disease is a chronic affection of the spine, but it is possible, in view of the fact that he has somewhat improved lately, that his friends may present his name. Gov. Jewell has not been decided as to what course he should pursue. He has had friends in different parts of the State pressing him to become a candidate. He was anxious to retire from the field as a candidate for Governor, but the shape things have taken makes it necessary that he should run again. This result could not be foreseen, and in his deliberations upon the Senatorial question, he was probably a good deal embarrassed by the uncertainty of the Gubernatorial situation. But finding that it was demanded of him that he should lead the party once more this Spring, he at once disposed of the Senatorship question by announcing that he should not be a candidate. He declared this formally to members of his staff, at his reception on New-Year's day, and the leading Republicans of the State now understand his position fully, though the matter has not yet got into the public press, which accounts for the vague and frequently absurd comments of the Democratic papers as to Republican prospects on the disposition of Senatorial candidates. retire from the field as a candidate

to Republican prospects on the disposition of Senatorial candidates.

This gives a chance for an entirely fnew deal throughout. There are several candidates in this county who may be brought forward, though there must flually be a concentration upon one, and that, too, before the fight is actually entered upon, to avail anything. Very many feel, however, that the chance is very alim for making much advance. We have in New-Haven a strong man in the person of the Hon. Henry B. Harrison, who would probably have been presented as a compronise candidate in case Gov. Jewell had run; the Hon. S. W. Kellogg of Waterbury, the present member of Congress from this district, is talked of by many; and the Hon. O. H. Platt of Meridon has numerous friends. It is not known that there are any candidates in other parts of the State. The character of the context will very much depend upon the presence of Senator Ferry as a candidate.

ALL QUIET AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Washington, Jan. 26 .- Dispatches from Gen. Emory represent everything quiet at New-Orleans. He announces that nearly all the members of the Legislature took their seats at the State Capitol yesterday.

## PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 26 .- The Legislature of Utah has under consideration a new mining law, which provides that to hold claims \$50 worth of work shall be performed for every 200 feet located; and for every tunnel right \$600 work must be done; all locations and

tunnel right \$60 work must be done; all locations and transfers to be recorded in the County Recorder's office in the respective counties, and locators to hold their claims as real estate. The miners are strongly opposed to the bill.

A bill has been offered and referred to a committee, regulating marriage. It provides that males of fifteen years, and females of twelve years, may contract marriage, with the consent of parents or guardians. No allusion is made to the plurality system.

Gov. Woods is preparing a message on the act relative to the admission of Utah. to the admission of Utah.

## A LOCAL PROHIBITION BILL.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.-The Local Prohibition bill prepared by the Joint Committee representing the State Temperance Society, the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York is in the the proper persons here, and be pressed for speedy action. The bill provides for such laws as shall enable the legal voters of any town, such laws as shall enable the legal voters of any town, county, ctty, or ward to determine by ballot whether the sale, exposing for sale, giving away, or suffering to be exposed, sold, or given away of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited, and to provide for the enforcement of prohibition when a majority declare in favor thereof; also to regulate the sale for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or sacramental use, and to provide for the enforcement of this act.

The various sections point out the regulations necessary for carrying these general provisions into effect. The provisions are of the most rigorous character, and would sorve to prevent the shameful excesses now witnessed on election day, as well as measurably reforming the greater cvils of drunkenness. The fifth section reads:

43. It shall be the daty of every overseer of the poer, justice of the peace, police justice, district-attorney, sherif, or constable, who may

reada:

(5. It shall be the duty of every overseer of the poer, justice of the peace, police justice, district-attorner, sherisf, or constalte, who may know may person who is in the habit of becoming interteated, reading in any town, county, city, or ward under the operation of this act, to betilf in writing every person with such town, county, city, or ward who has filed a bend as provided in section four, of such nervon who is in the habit of becoming interteated, and my five reputable citizens may unite in a written notice against anch a person who is in the habit of becoming interteated, and my five reputable citizens may unite in a written notice against anch a person who is in the habit of becoming interteated, and any five requisits of a such notice, and thereafter it shall not be lawful for any person so notified to soil, give away, or permit to be sold, or given away, say intoricating fiquor used as a tecorage, by whatever name called, to such a person, nor sgainst the request of any wife, parent, or child, to the husband of any vife, wide of any busbend, parent of any child, or child of any parent; and it is hereby made the duty of every officer munitoned herein to do and perform all things necessary to carry all of the privisions of this act late effect in any town, county, city, or ward unier its operation; and the District-Attorney shall presente for every violation of any provision hereof of which be may have reasonable knowledge in such town, county, city, or ward where it is unlawful to sell under acction one, when not otherwise prosecuted; but any person may prosecute for any rivolation of any provision of this act.

#### THE ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE THE CONVICTION OF THE NORTH-WEST-LETTER FROM HON. J. B. GRINNELL.

Some one having written to Mr. Grinnell, expressing surprise that he, the prime author of the first Republican movement in Iown, should oppose the renomination of Grant, and favor a coalition, Mr. Grinnell replies substantially :
"In Iowa there is a large class whose political service

"In Iowa there is a large class whose political service was at an early day, and whose character is unchallenged, that do not think expedient, nor do they desire, the renomination of Freedent Grant. Their names are known to noe, though their opisions may never be embodied, and with them I am in necord in this; that, beyond controversy, there is a wide conviction that self-perpetantion by power is the bane of our politica, and that a single Presidential torm, when 60,000 offices are at stake, is worthy of a trial. As a friend of the Fresident, I do not choose to mention his vulnerable points of attack, and could hope that, without disparamement and party raneor, he would retire with civil as well as military honor. Before his nomination, it is said that he conducted in the one-term principle, and the late Secretary Stanton said to me that the conduct of Fresident Johnson was accounted for in his desire to be his own successor—an opinion which, he said, was held by Gen. Grant; and it would seem that he intight spare himself a kindred imputation, unless a united country calls for his renomination."

Alluding to the fatility of attempting to carry the

Alluding to the futility of attempting to carry the campaign by catch words of "rebel rule" and the like : rating the inconsequent differences in the Democratic and Republican platforms; the general unanimity upor economical measures the writer says; The question to

others, but rather make choice of a statesman, not'in the supposed interest of individuals, but of the nation." Noticing the fact that the transmississippi States bave never yet been represented on the Presidential ticket,

Mr. Grinnell says: Mr. Grinnell says:

"James F. Wilson, the country knows to regard for long and able service, who refused Cabinet positions, being too poor to accept the honor. Prominent persons in many States, I know, are anxious for his nomination, and express themselves after the manner of Gen. A. C. Harding, one of the truest and most potential of men in Illinois: 'Wilson would carry our State and many others which Grant cannot. He has no element of weakness. I served with him in Congress.' And why should there be a studied ruling out, in view of the divisions of merits and availability, of Senator Trumbull, at the head of the Judiciary Committee; of Groeley, the head of our American press; of Boutwell, our Minister of Finance; and Senator Wilson, and Colfax, with others whose leadership might assure unity and rally to victory."

A PENNSYLVANIA REFORM PLATFORM. Col. A. K. McClure, the Republican Reform candidate for the Senate of Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Connell, deceased, in his circular to the electors, makes the following lucid and forcible expression of

his keform faith: "Our important offices most immediately related to the business of the citizens, confer most liberal emoluments when honestly administered, yet they are made sources of boundless oppression, in insolent violation of law and in utter contempt of the rights of the people. Most important public trusts are created, wholly without responsibility to the public, and without even the ordinary safeguards necessary to the protection of upright officers. The result is an enormous tax-rate upon the highest assessment of property in any city of the Union; a debt of sixty millions and yearly increasing, and millions of dollars of city warrants dishonored in the hands of creditors.

During some years of public service, I made fruitless efforts in both branches of the Legislature to arrest our pernicious system of special legislation. It has been the fruitful parent of venality and shame. When it proved to be impossible to limit legislation to general and uniform laws, I have for five years past, on every proper occasion, publicly and privately, arged a Constitutional Convention, for the purpose of enlarging our representation, restraining the legislative power over appropriations, prohibiting all special and private enactments, and requiring every measure to pass only upon a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of each House. We are now upon the threshold of attaining these referms, and only a faithless Legislature can defeat them. When they shall have reached fruition, Philadelphia will be governed by her people, and not by legalized bands of political highwaymon."

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

The ex-Gov., Benjamin Conley, heads the Republican delegation to the Philadelphia Convention. The Indianapolis Journal is of opinion that ust now Gen. Grant "needs most to wrestle heartily in

The St. Paul Press, printed at Gen. Hancock's headquarters, announces that the General de-clines to be considered a candidate for the Presidency. Gov. Brown of Missouri has vetoed the bill to pay maturing State bonds in greenbacks. The State Senate made the veto a special order for next Wednes-

The Hon. Glenni W. Schofield has written to one of his constituents in Eric, Penn., peremptorily refusing to be candidate for reflection to the next Cor Every energy of the leaders, and all the re-

sources of the Democratic party in Connecticut, are to be directed to the Senatorship, which the coming contest for State officers virtually decides. The Grand Jury system is receiving thorough investigation in several of the States. Cali-

fornia and Nevada want it abolished altogether, while Onlo and several other States are endeavoring to amend The National Labor Reform Convention at

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 22, is to be an immense affair.s Not less than 2,200 delegates will participate, and so far there is no one save Mr. Jalian prominently mentioned for the candidacy. The primaries of the Reform Democracy for

the election of delegates to the General Committee were held last night in the various Assembly Districts of the City. The vote polled in each district was large, and in general the meetings passed off quietly. The Mayor of Salem, Massachusetts, has made a "new departure" not the less refreshing that it will, probably, never be imitated. In his first message he

advocates the reduction of the Mayor's salary 50 per cent, thereby cutting down his wages to \$800 from \$1,000. The Massachusetts press favor it as a genuine Civil Ser-vice reform. The Rochester Democrat, while it admits the misdeeds of the Custom-House officials, is of opinion that the journals demanding a Reform, only make that a pre-

tense to get their own friends into places of profit. Was that the moving cause that turned The Democrat from an ardent champion of Fenton into an enemy of that Senator and an echo of Mr. Conklin! The Boston Journal gives currency to the idea that a strong movement is making to place the

name of Senator Wilson on the Presidential ticket with Grant. It is asserted by The Journal's Washington correspondent that Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, and Alabama are irrevocably secured for that nomination, and that the entire New-England delegation will be brought over to the movement.

Ex-Senator Doolittle, who has been engaged in his lagul profession since his defeat in the Wiscons Gubernatorial election, has written a letter giving his Gubernatorial election, has written a letter giving his views on the political situation, and especially the course that should be followed by the Democrats in the pending campaign. He is of opinion that all that is needed to reverse the current of defeat, is for the Democrats to strike hands sincerely with Heform Republicans, and achieve a non-partisan triumph.

The Philadelphia Press, accepting Col.

McClure as an advocate of Grant's nomination, sees no reason for his opposing the "regular candidate" in the why the Democrats should support him for Reform, as the Registry measure so obnoxious to them is already up for repeal in the Legislature. All of which is good as far as it goes, but Col. Me is not in favor of renomina-tion and proposes other than registry reforms in the Legislature. 1Vth Senatorial District, and furthermore sees no reason

The approaching Republican State Convention in Indiana is generally regarded as one of the most im portant gatherings of the year, and the Indiana paper go so far as to say that it is only exceeded in importance by the National Convention. Its chief importance is du by the National Convention. Its case importance is such to the fact that sweeping changes are to be pressed on the old political machinery, and the Reform element demands thorough work and effective measures against those men in the party who have, by dishonest practices, brought reproach to the Republican organization in the State. A dozen Rings are to be broken, and now and pure men brought to the front.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Conven-tion is called to meet in Harrisburg, on the 6th of April, to choose State Officers and Delegates to the Philadel phia Convention. Petitions for a prohibition liquor law continue to pour into both Houses of the Legislature in large numbers. Since the bill passed the House Thursday to put an end to liquor selling passed the House Intraday to put an end to indust each on all election days, its friends claim there will be no trouble in having it pass the Senate and become law. The House has adjourned to next Wednesday, and the Democratic paper, The Pairiot, argues that the adjournment from Friday until Wednesday next, without the consent of the Senate, is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and that the House has committed self-destruction, and advises that the doors be closed, and that the neotle choose new resurresentatives. ople choose new respresentatives.

In marked contrast with the modest and ensible direction of the late Gen. Ewell, who requested that nothing that would reflect on the United States Government should be put upon his tombatone, is the vainghorious twaddle of the celebrators of Leo's birthday. Wherever the day was celebrated the reports indicate speeches as treasonable as they are stilly. In Savannah an addle-headed ex-Rebel General broke out

into this idiotic gush:
"No lines of latitude in space, no spechs in the lapse of time, can circumscribe the power of his fame. The "No lines of latitude in space, no spechs in the lease of time, can circumscribe the power of his fame. The pure, the good, the was from all the States will learn to follow him. Hese ye up and follow him. Teach your children and your children's children to follow him. So shall they fall in line behind the glorious army which he led, behind the rarged Confederate soldier everywhere, whether moving still upon the carth or slumbering in unknown grave beneath it—in the grand triumphal march."

## For Political Miscellany see Fourth Page.

THE "HOLY OFFICE" AT No. 88 WALL-ST. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In the days of the Inquisition the property of the heretic was confiscated, and the in-quisitors and the informer divided the spoils. The institution grew to be a very convenient one for unlucky debtors to get rid of their creditors, as all that was neces sary was for the informer to denounce the victim, and nothing more was heard from him under the kind care of the Inquisition. The Inquisitorial Office at No. 88 Wallst., Col. Frank B. Howe being chief inquisitor, and It is not how a nomination can be secured, but what feeling the how a nomination can be secured, but what germans, who regard their Representative Senator mistrations, who regard their Representative Senator mistration and the contested field, will reconcile the addent friends of Senator Summer and his associates, healing the New-York breach, and leaving Pennsylvania and Indiana not the contested field, premising only defeat in the event of independent nominations or the adoption of the spasive -policy? The country was assumeded that Missouri Democrats would leave their party and make Grats Brown, the early and hated Abolitonist, devernor by a majority of tens of thousands over a worthy competitor; and, if our party will forestable or every many the strip party will occur allowed the finite strip to be personned to be personned to be included; and it is a few to be allowed to the fall of floors, of roofs, of the sacted to have been and being chief inquisitor, and their floors are duty to announce the downfall of the chardelier in the Christian Baptist Church, Salisbury Point, Mass. There were four two is, first: To obtain a warrant from Judge Blatchford to the chardelier in the Christian Baptist Church, Salisbury Point, Mass. There were four two is, first: To obtain a warrant from Judge Blatchford two independent unmination in the content of two independent unminations or the salidavits, thus screening Col. Howe from damage). The addition of the content of the fall of floors, of their deal of the fall of floors, of their deal of the fall of the chardelier in the Christian Baptist Church, Salisbury Point, Mass. There were four the chardefier in the Christian Baptist Church, Salisbury Point, Mass. There were four two is, first their party Point, Mass. There were four two is, first the downfall of the chardelier in the Christian Baptist Church, Salisbury Point, Mass. There were

enough to sink an Administration to the bottomics pit. This office is appointed by Secretary Boutwell, and Col. Howe is, I believe, a protege of Gen. Grant, and it is evon more corrupt and self-seeking than the Customhouse. I hope you will not let these inquisitors alone until this infernal spy business is abolished or proved honest or beneficial to the country. Far better would it be that part of the revenue should not be collected than that such outrages as those perpetrated on Naylor & Co. should be repeated.

\*\*New York\*\*, Jan. 24, 1872.

#### TARIFF REVISION.

Horace Greeley delivered an address last evening, before the Liberal Club, on cal Economy in its relation to Protection." The audience evinced a deep and growing inecohomic questions, and many leading cisizens, engaged in professional and mercantile pursuits, together with those who are promi-nently known for their carnestness in behalf of Protection or Free Trade. It was notable that the popular idea of the gravity of the subject did not deter many ladies from attending and listening with commendable attention. Mr. Greeley's address was devoted to a review of Protection in its practical relation to the versies of the day and the threatened alterations in the tariff by Congress. The strong national sentiment inter tained by the majority of the andience was frequently evinced when the argument showed that the industrial preëminence of the United States was the object and yould be the result of our national policy. Charles Moran replied vigorously in defense of Free

Trade, but somewhat disappointed the audience by not meeting the Protection argument categorically and by diverging into irrelevant subjects. He showed, however, a manly carnestness and frankness in counciatieg his views, declared he was for absolute Free Trade and but weakened his case by quoting freely from a New-England manufacturer and magazinist, whose reckless misstatements were received with wise reserve by the au Henry D. Lloyd also made a brief argument in which he assumed that the Free Traders would not engage in protected industries any more than they would in picking pockets. Mr. Greeley, reply, observed, much to the amusement of his auditors that as Free-Traders only pronounced the so-called high prices attained for protected manufacturos unlawful, Mr. Lloyd was at perfect lib-erty to engage in the iron or any other industry and to sell as low as he liked. Numerous questions indicating considerable intelligence on the subject under discussion were asked by the audience of the speakers.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF STONAL OFFICER,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 27, 1872—1 a. in.

Symopsis for the past inventy-four hours.

The barometer has fallen very generally, east of the Rocky Mountains; is lowest to Maine.

Light northerly winds, with rain and rising temperature, have continued on the Guif coast; north-west winds with rain and cloud on the South Atlantic.

The area of clear weather is confined to the immediate coast from Virginia to Maine. Cloud and snow, with diminished south-west winds on the lower lakes.

Westerly winds, with cloud and snow, on Lakes Michigan and Huron. Cloudiness in the North-West continues, with south-westerly winds.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably continue to fail on Saturday over the lakes and Now-Eagland, with westerly winds and cloudy weather; snow continue on the lower lakes.

Cloudy weather and possibly rain prevail on the Guif

udy weather and possibly rain prevail on the Gulf

and South Atlantic Coast; rising barometer and weather at the Rocky Mountain stations. Dangerous winds are not anticpated to-night.

#### SERIOUS RAILEOAD ACCIDENT. Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26 .- As the passenger

rain on the North Missouri Railroad, due here about o'clock this morning, reached a point between Orridge ton and Graham, 14 miles from here, the rail broke under the locomotive, and the baggage and smoking cars were thrown down an embankment is feet high. The ladies' car slid part of the way down, but without turning over Daniel Rilley, brokeman, was badly bruised. Several passengers in the smoking car were severely bruised and cut. One or two had their ribs broken, but none were cut. One or tw

#### MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26 .- A mutiny occurred on board the brig Cascatelle, Capt. Simmons, in the har-bor, this afternoon. The erew were drunk, and had just bor, this afternoon. They went into the forecastle, and with drawn knives threatened the lives of any who should approach. While there they got into a fight among themselves, and two of them were horribly cut and gashed. The whole crew were afterward taken to the Station, where the wounds of the injured were

A CLERGYMAN ARRESTED FOR STEALING BOOKS CINCINNATI, Jan. 26 .- Hen Morgan, a young Baptist minister who has been for about five month reaching to a congregation in Chevoit, a suburb of this city, was to-day arrested by detectives for stealing books from the theological and religious department of the public library. Morgan confessed his crime saying that he needed the books and had not the means to buy them. He is now in the Station-House. He was unor-dained, and came from Wales two years ago.

## A ONE-SIDED COMPROMISE.

HARTFORD, Jan. 26 .- In the Superior Court, co-day, the jury in the case of W. S. White agt. Dr. J. C. Jackson, claiming \$10,000 damages for alleged majorac tice in setting a broken leg, brought in a verdict of \$6 and costs, in all \$10. There were, by agreement, but 11 Jurers trying the case, and 10 were in favor of a verdict for the defendant, but compromised with the one holding out in order to save the defendant the heavy expenses of a new trial.

## THE UNION PACIFIC BLOCKADE.

OMARIA, Jan. 26 .- There is no important hange in the condition of the Union Pacific Railroad tolay. The trains bound west are at Cheyenne. It is snowing at Laramie. A train left Laramie, to-day, for the east, following shovellers.

#### WHERE AND HOW TO GET HOMESTEADS. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The letter of B. C. Buten, a soldier. asking where he can find a good homestead, has been re-terred the me, and as the conclusion reached, after seven months' constant travel and observation in those parts of he West where the largest waves of migration are tending. I would say to him and the large class he represents, that I regard Southern Nebraska and Kansas as the best regions to go to. The main advantages over more northern parts are a milder climate and rathroad facilities. In uthern Nebraska the Government land is found mainly west of the Big Blue River. The soil is generally very good. The quantity of timber is quite limited, as is rock also. The early completion of the Burlington and Milwankee Railroad, and the St. Joseph and Denver Rail-road to Port Kearney, on the Union Pacific, will do much to open this region for settlement, and will afford facilities for producing lumber and coal. The United States land office is at Beatrice, Nebraska. In Kausas the uncelled Government lands are only to be found west

states land office is at Reatrice, Nebraska. In Kausas the uncelled Government lands are only to be found west of the sixth principal meridian.

For a year or two past there has been a very heavy immigration into the counties on the Republican, Bolomon, and Saline Rivers, and the best watered and timbered claims are taken in two counties west of the said meridian. But excellent claims near these rivers are to be had in the following counties? Republic, Cloud, Ottawa, Mitchel, Jewell, and Lincoin, and in those further west, watered claims are to be had. The immediate extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad to Fort Laramie opens what to me seems the vory best region in our country. There are immense tracts of the very best land in the following counties: McPherson, Rice, Reno, Ronten, and Rush. In the country south of these counties the lands are sold to actual sattlers at \$1.25 per acre, being Ocage trust lands. Timber is found sufficient for fuel and posts in most of the regions, and coal will soon be brought in from Ocage and other counties. The United States land offices are at Concordia, in Cloud County; Salina, Saline County; and Augusta, in Butler County, Excellent building rock can be found in Ottawa, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, and Marion Counties. The water is generally good, and in most counties easily found. There is a ready market at good rates for all kinds of farm produce in Centual Kansas and Nebraska, and this is likely to be the case in years to come. The enrily settlers cannot raise enough to meet the kreat demand made by newer settlers, cattle men, and freighters to the mountains.

As yet I think no deduction of time is made to the homesteader on account of military service. He must stay on this tand five years, but has the privilege of paying for the land after six months' residence and making good improvements on the land. Whilm the railroad limits the price is \$2.50 per aere; beyond those limits it is \$1.25 per aere. Should your correspendent missis on introcred tracts, he

Heavens! more tumbling in a meeting-house! We have recorded the fall of floors, of roots, of the sa-ered pulpit itself; and now it is our duty to announce

# THE STATE OF TRADE

HAVANA MARKETS HAVAVA Jan N.—Spanish gold bus risen 2) per cent during the wea-lagar rected, demand active, and prices advanced, stock is withdrawn, nulcipating higher prices, there is also a generalized demand No. 12 D. 5. 11 drill; read per arrobe; Muscovado Sugar—Pair to Good Bailing

Illering per arrobe; Muscovado Bugar-Pair to tupos sensing times at 9/205, reals.

The speculation in sugar has been greatly enhanced by several begans. The speculation in sugar has been greatly enhanced by several begans the recell their purchases here. This menuer or doing issuinces is distinct from any per loss season. The unbeality state of the market has reduced the opinion among cuttions investigate that output with a serious will fail the state of the several speculation will be compelled to suspend that some of the selections that sugars will be compelled to suspend in case there should be a rapid decime.

Bitchange caser; or Union State, 60 days, arrow, 74,621 pressions, short sight, 41 pressions; 60 days, grobt, 11/4014 pressions; short sight, 11/4014 pressions; on Paris, 41 pressions.

NEW ORIGINAS. Jan. 20.—Plene—There is an export demand. Successive, 95 79; Double Extra, 97 50; Techle Extra, 97 50; Malk Core fener; Pellow and Misca, 10; Techle Extra, 97 50; Mische Core fener; Pellow and Misca, 10; Whote, 74575. Gast finers at 60-lines, 91 400; 91 63. Higg. 930; 90 for Prime. Pork held at 915. Higg. 930; 930 for Prime. Pork held at 915. Pic. New Sugar cured Have subset its, 1949; Clear shock, 60 Pic. New Sugar cured Have subset its, 1949; Clear shock, 60 Pic. Common, 740 for, 184; 1949; Male Firm inferior 60 for, 1940; Nature Firm inferior 60 for 1940; Common, 740 for, 1941; Tilleder, 1949; Misca feneral 1941; Tilleder, Prime for 1941; Tilleder, Prime for 1941; Tilleder, Prime for 1941; Tilleder, Prime for 1941; Common for 1941; Tilleder, 1941; Common for 1941; Tilleder, 1941; Common for 1941; Tilleder, 1941; Tille

out, 1992.
Wilstrawton, N. C. Jan. 26.—Spirits of Turpention drong at 65a.
Rosin from at #3 35 for Strained, Crude Turpention stoody at \$1.40
for Hand, and \$5 89 for Tellow Dio and Virgin. Tax steady at \$6.25.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM HAVANA—In steenable Columbia, Jan. 26.—Chief Fingmers, Buller, U. R. N., Cout. A. W. Wester, U. R. N., Dr. Myers, H. S. M., Amist. Say. Action, E. R. N., J. Perry, H. S. M., Jan. Charle, E. G. Cout. A. W. Wester, U. R. N., Dr. Myers, H. S. M., Aller, M. L. Charlestit, E. C. Wade and March. Chief The March of the March. Chief Theory, C. M. Charlestit, E. C. Wade and E. Fuller, E. Van Tassel, Mon. Sarah, Van Mar. Perretchi and wife, Paul E. Peller, E. Van Tassel, Mon. Sarah, Van Mar. Perretchi and wife, Paul E. Peller, E. Van Tassel, Mon. Sarah, Van Mar. Length, Capt. Theory, Capt. P. Cont. (Apr. Martines, Rev. R. G. Huding, and Tim stoorage, FROM TABLE, BAY, C. of G. H.—1a butk Mangerton, Jan. 28.—Capt. Classe, Mr. Wrangles and family.

#### LATEST SHIP NEWS.

(For other Ship News see Fifth Page.)

Steamship Columbie, Van Sico, Havena Jan. 20, and Nassan 224, rith moles, and pass, to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Halterna, Lawrence, Notiotic, with union and pass, to 004. water.

Bark Mangerton (of Dublin), Wrangles, Table Bar, Cape of Good
Hope, 36 days, with wool.

Hope, 56 days, with wool.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. M.—Arrived, steamship James Adger, and seler. B. N. Hawkins, from New-York. Sailed, steamship Falcon, for schr. B. N. Hawkins, from New-Fors, assembling Leo, from New-Yors, Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 26.—Arrived, atsamelling Leo, from New-Yors, Oriental, from Boston; acts, J. A. Potter, from Charleston.

FOREIGN POETS.

HALIPAX, N. S., Jan. 26.—Arroved, atsameling Thuringia, from Hambers for New-York, short of coal.

P.C.MOUTH, Jan. 26.—The stommbing Thursman, from Adjacowall,

Permourn, Jan. 26,-1 Permourn, Jan. 26,-1 actived here to day.

Don't Encourage Sunggaling.—The excessive duty (20 to 60 per cent) on Silk Umbrellas has greatly encouraged the assigning of the class of goods. Means, band Shrun's Son & Co., No. 400 Broadway, is order to compete with those who are able to sunggle Silk Umbrellas, have made a reduction of not less than 25 per cent on third entire elected of Silk Umbrellas. They feel greatly encouraged in making this reduction by the remarks of enclosures, that now Silk Umbrellas may be purchased here at quite as low a price as the saningled goods.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines sold on easy terms.

Principal office, 31 Union-square.

Principal office, 31 Union-square.

Branches:

Branches:

Branches:

No. 326 Bower, No. 1.812 Third-ave., No. 42 Avenue B. No. 521

Eighth are., No. 1.234 Third-ave., No. 320 Faiton-at., Brooking, No. 54

Mantgomery-st., Jersey City, No. 281 Washington at., Riouten, No. 73

Grand st., Williamsburgh. Transformation.-Two Coston Dental Association, 19

Cooper Institute, transforms pain to pleasure with the lengthing gas No operator has left our office, except one who was temporarily coployed for three weeks during the illness of the regular operators, Drs. Paidock and Slorym For Surfety and Purity there is none equal to Paranow & Bran's Pricetors Ott. 150° size test. Na another no enable no change in lamps in explosions. Ask your grocer for it, or send to 150 Mandes-ise.

Par the Pamily, THE STANDARD GOODS No family can afford to be without the famous Halford Lemostershire Table Sance. It is as essential to give a line flavor to Soups and Fish and Meats as the money butter is to broad.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Southing Synurcare sold and used with never-failing success, well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years.

Public Speakers find their voices improved by the Parson's Purgntive Pills-Best family physic Sunam Cavalay Condition Powdays, for horses.

Money Deposited on or before Polymary 1, in the Murray, Burs.

Wicken' Eclectic Oil is the safest and best made for ordinary

Augell's Turbish Baths, Lexington ave., cor. 75th st. Gentlemes, very day and all night. Ladies day and evening. Advantages unequaled Renne's Pain-Killing Magte Oil is clean, safe, and delicious

Bronchitis relieved by using HALARD & CASWRUI's Com

# MARRIED.

WHITING-PROCTOR-OR Thurday, 25th inst, by the Rev. Way-land Hoyt, Charles A. Whiting and Melou Proctor, daughter of Francis Proctor. No cards. WHITLOCK-CARROLL-On Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, 1872, at the residence of the bride's perents, 3ti, Janvat, by the Rev. Dr. F. J. Freel, Montgomery W. Whitlock, to Miss May E. Carroll, daughter of Thomas Carroll, esq., all of the City of Brooklyn.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

BRLLAMY—On Friday morning, 20th inst. Hattle, youngest daughter of John and Harriet Bellamy, in the Edd year of her age. Pameral Sunday, 23th inst., at 2 p. m., from the residence of her parents, No. 156 West Eleventh-st. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further invitation. without further invitation.

BUSCH—On Friday, Jan. 25, at his residence, No. 113 West Sersuteenth att, George Peter Busch, aged 72 years.

Funeral on Sunday, 23th, at 1 o'clock.

Funeral on Sunday, 20th, at I o'clock.

CORNELL—At Harrison, N. Y., on Fifth day, First month (25th inst.),
Maris Jano, wile of Mark Cornell.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from
her late residence, at Harrison. Westelester Causay, N. Y., on Seventh
day, 7th last, at 9 a. m. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Carrisiges will be in waiting at Grand Central Depot, Forty account on,
at 1:56 p. m. at 1:56 p. m.

DIX.—On Friday morning, Jan. 25, Lillie Estell, daughter of Henry and
Almira R. Dix.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 15 o'clock on
Saturday mersing, from No. 152 East Pifty-sixth-et.

GATES-At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Jun. 25, Marr, wife of John L. Gates and daughter of the late J. W. Mouroe of Shaftswife of John L. Gates and daughter of the most. So cheek, at No 15 bury. Vi.
Puneral will take place next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'cheek, at No 15 Hamilton Park, New Brighten.

Hamilton Park, New Brighton.

IEGEMAN—O Thursday, Jan. 25, John Regenant in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to stiend his function from 8t. Page's R. B. Church, Fortieth-st., between Fifth and Sistemares, on Sender, Jan. 29, at 39 colock p. m.

HEBARD—A 59 colock p. m., on Friday, Jan. 25, Marie Shoonard, wife of Dr. William Hibbard. LAWRENCE—At Pallsade, Rockland County, N. I., on Friday morning, Jan. 26, Mr. George M. Lawrence, in the 75d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sanday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

LAUBENCE.—The feneral of Isalah D. Laurence will take place on Sanday, Jan. 28, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Shilloh Presbyternam Church, corner Prince and Marion-sts. LEE-On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872, Frederick R. Lee, in the 63th of his age.

delatives and friends of the family, and those of his some, Henry W. and
Stophen A. Lee, are respectfully invited to attend the faminal from his
late residence, No. 30 St. Mark's-place (Eighth-st.), on. Sunday aftermon, the 26th inst., at 3 o'ciock, without further unite. His remainswill be taken to the Marbin Cemetery (Second-st.) for internees. will be taken to the Marble Cemetery (Second-st.) for internets.

NENNINGER.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 25, Peter Nemainer, in the 4th year of this age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner-Fereuson and River-sta., Newark, N. J., on Snady, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock p. m. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully british to attend to be the control.

THUTE-In Paterson, N. J., on Thursday night, Jan. 25, 1872, Bilenor T. Tuite, wife of Nicholas Tulte, aged 43 years, formerly of Tenkers, N. Y. Friends and relatives are requested to attend her fameral from her latent residence, N. 25 Hamburgh-are, Paterson, N. J., on dunday, Jan. 26, 1972, at 2 o'clock n. m.

#### Special Notices The Commercial Agency.

CREDIT AND CAPITAL McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & Co., me about the Let of January and July their Semi-Annual Volume

of the COMMERCIAL AGENCY REGISTER. It is the most Compliant and Valuation work of the kind ever pe bound. This is the only Expresse Guide giving a close estimate a APITAL of each fire, in connection with their current ratings. This agency was astablished in 1942, and the Communicial

me a Standard Work for the Minoufacturer, the Hank, and Counting Room. ASSOCIATE OFFICES.

JOHN McKILLOP & Co., Philadelphia, Peas,
JAMES W.M., RINEALL, Beston, Max.
JOHN NERILLOP & Co., Baltimor, M.J.
TAPPAN, McKILLOP & Co., Chicago, Ill. TAPPAN, McKILLOP & Co., Ciacingati, Ohio LATHEOP, MCKILLOP & Co., St. Louis, Ma. TAPPAN, McKILLOP & Co., Milwanton, Wis. TAPPAN, BEKILLOP & Co. Defruit, Rich. MOORE & MERILLOP, Quiney, IN. WHIGHT, MCKILLOP & Co., Kanara City, Ma.

STRONG & HEDRABERG, St. Joseph, Ma. TAPPAN, McKILLOP & Co., St. Past, Mine HOPK, McKTLLOP & Co., San Francisco, Cal HOPS, McKILLOP & Co., Portland, Oregon. MURRAY, MIDINEMISS & Co., Monirel, Carada, MURRAY, MEDDLEMISS & Co., Toronto, Canada. PURCELL, ROES & Co., Albury, N. Y.

LONDON, LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER, GLASGOW, AND

Pine field Jerreier, respected price, Liber Cott Watches 943, 835, and 903 cack; Disapped Cage, 353, 545, 550, 550 to disserted Jesselve and Watches, 1865,